

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

13 --Kynar<sup>®</sup> 761 sold by Atofina is used to form a negative electrode according to Example 5 and Example 6, which is uncoated or coated with a primer of chemically modified PVDF homopolymers "A", "B" and "C" of Example 2 according to Example 4, or with a primer of the chemically modified PVDF/HPF copolymers "D" and "E" of Example 2 or the PVDF homopolymer Kf-1300 from Kureha (market "standard") is also used to form a negative electrode according to Example 5 and Example 6 and to compare them with the previous ones. Using the process described in Example 9, the peeling force between the conductive layer and the aluminium foil can be measured, and the results are collated in the table below:

Binder used	Primer	Peeling force (g / 25 mm)
Kynar <sup>®</sup> 761	no	55
Kynar <sup>®</sup> 761	A	110
Kynar <sup>®</sup> 761	B	200
Kynar <sup>®</sup> 761	C	200
Kynar <sup>®</sup> 761	D	170
Kynar <sup>®</sup> 761	E	200
A	no	220
KF-1300	no	140

-- Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

14 --Kynar<sup>®</sup> 761 sold by Atofina is used to form a positive electrode according to Example 7 and Example 8, which is uncoated or coated with a primer for the chemically modified PVDF homopolymers "A", "B" and "C" of Example 2 according to Example 4. The chemically modified PVDF homopolymer "A" of Example 2 or the PVDF homopolymer KF-1300 from Kureha (market "standard") is also used to form a negative electrode according to Example 7 and Example 8 and to compare them with the previous ones. Using the process described in Example 9, the peeling force between the conductive layer and the aluminium foil can be measured, and the results are collated in the table below: